NUMB. IX.

The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences: AND Pennsylvania Gazette.

To be continued Weekly. *The 18th of the 12th Month*, 1728.

A C A

THE first *Academy* we read of, was eſtabliſh'd by *Charlemaign*, at the Motion of *Alcuin*: It was compoſed of the chief Wits of the Court, the Emperor himſelf being a Member. In their *Academical* Conferences, every Perſon was to give an Account of what antient Authors he had read; and each even aſſumed the Name of ſome antient Author whom he affected moſt, or ſome celebrated Perſon of Antiquity. *Alcuin*, from whoſe Letters we learn theſe Particulars, took that of *Flaccus*, the Sirname of *Horace*; a young Lord named *Augilbert*, took that of *Homer*; *Adelard*, Biſhop of *Corbie* was called *Auguſtin*; *Riculfe*, Biſhop of *Mentz*, was *Dametas*; and the King himſelf *David*.

Moſt Nations have now their *Academies*, *Ruſſia* not excepted: But of all Countries, *Italy* bears the Bell in this reſpect. We have but few in *England*. The only one of Eminence is called by another Name, *viz.* the *Royal Society*, an Account of which is as follows,

The *Royal Society* is an Academy or Body of Perſons of eminent Learning, inſtituted by King *Charles* II. for the promoting of natural Knowledge.

This illuſtrious Body had its Original in an Aſſembly of ingenious Men, who before the Reſtauration, met weekly in *Wadham*-College in *Oxford*, at the Lodgings of Dr. *Wilkins*.

Afterwards, from about the Year 1658, many of them living in *London*, held Meetings at *Greſham*-Colledge, till they were at length taken Notice of by the King, who was pleaſed to grant them an ample Charter, dated 22d of *April*, 1663, whereby they were erected into a Corporation, *conſiſting of a Preſident, Council and Fellows, for promoting the Knowledge of natural Things, and uſeful Experiments.*

Their Manner of electing Fellows is by balloting. Their Council are in Number 21, eleven of which are continued for the next Year, and ten more added to them, all choſen on St. *Andrew*'s Day.

Each Member at his Admiſſion ſubſcribes an Engagement, that he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Society; from which he may be freed at any Time, by ſignifying to the Preſident, that he deſires to withdraw.

The Charges are 40 *s.* paid to the Treaſurer at Admiſſion; and 13 *s*, *per* Quarter, ſo long as the Perſon continues a Member.

Their Deſign is to ‘ make faithful Records of all the ‘ Works of Nature, or Art, which come within their Reach, ‘ ſo that the preſent as well as after Ages may be enabled ‘ to put a Mark on Errors which have been ſtrengthened ‘ by long Preſcription, to reſtore Truths that have been ‘ neglected; to puſh thoſe already known to more various ‘ Uſes; to make the Way more paſſable to what remains ‘ unrevealed, *&c.*

To this Purpoſe they have made a great Number of Experiments and Obſervations, in moſt of the Works of Nature, Eclipſes, Comets, Meteors, Mines, Plants, Earthquakes, Inundations, Springs, Damps, Subterraneous Fires, Tides, Currents, the Magnet, *&c.*

Numbers of ſhort Hiſtories of Nature, Arts, Manufactures, uſeful Engines, Contrivances.

The Services they have been of to the Publick, are very great.

They have improved Naval, Civil, and Military Architecture; advanced the Security and Perfection of Navigation, improved Agriculture; and put not only this Kingdom, but alſo *Ireland*, the Plantations, *&c.* upon Planting.

They have regiſter'd Experiments, Hiſtories, Relations, Obſervations, *&c.* reduced them into one common Stock; have from Time to Time publiſhed ſome of the moſt immediate Uſe, under the Title of *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, &c. and laid the reſt up in publick Regiſters, to be nakedly tranſmitted to Poſterity, as a ſolid Ground-work for future Syſtems.

They have a Library adapted to their Inſtitution; towards which the late Earl Marſhal contributed the *Norfolcian* Library; and a Muſæum, or Repoſitory of natural and artificial Rarities, given them by *Daniel Colwal*, Eſq;—Their Motto, *Nullius in Verba*, We follow the Words of no one.

Beſide this, however, we have a *Royal Academy* of Muſick; and another of Painting; eſtabliſh'd by Letters Patent, and govern'd by their reſpective Directors.

The *French* have flouriſhing *Academies* of all Kinds, eſtabliſh'd at *Paris*; moſtly by the late King.

Royal Academy of Sciences, for the Improvement of Phyſicks, Mathematicks, and Chymiſtry, was firſt ſet on Foot, in 1666, by Order of the King, tho' without any Act of Royal Authority iſſued for that End. In the Year 1699, it had as it were a ſecond Birth; the ſame Prince, by a Regulation dated the 26th of *January*, giving it a new Form, and putting it on a new and more ſolemn Footing.

In Virtue of that Regulation, the *Academy* was to be compoſed of four Kinds of Members, *viz. Honorary*, *Penſionary*, *Aſſociates*, and *Eleves*. The firſt Claſs to conſiſt of ten Perſons; and the reſt of twenty each.

The *Honorary Academiſts* to be all Inhabitants of *France*; the *Penſionaries* all to reſide at *Paris*; eight of the *Aſſociates* allowed to conſiſt of Foreigners; and the *Eleves* all to live at *Paris*. The Officers, to be a *Preſident*, named every Year by the King, out of the Claſs of Honorary *Academiſts*; and a Secretary and *Treaſurer*, to be perpetual.

Of the Penſionaries, three to be Geometricians, three Aſtronomers, three Mechanicks, three Anatomiſts, three Chymiſts, three Botaniſts; the remaining two, Secretary and Treaſurer. Of the twelve Aſſociates, two to apply themſelves to Geometry, two to Aſtronomy, two to Mechanicks, two to Anatomy, two to Botany, and two to Chymiſtry. The *Eleves* to apply themſelves to the ſame kind of Science with the Penſionaries they are attach'd to; and not to ſpeak, except when called thereto by the Preſident. No Regular or Religious to be admitted, except into the Claſs of Honorary Academiſts: Nor any Perſon to be admitted, either for Aſſociate or Penſionary, unleſs known by ſome conſiderable printed Work, ſome Machine, or other Diſcovery. Further, no Perſon to be allow'd to make uſe of his Quality of *Academiſt*, in the Title of any of his Books, unleſs ſuch Book have been read to, and approved by the Academy.

The Meetings of the Academy were appointed to be held twice a Week, on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, in the King's Library: Tho' ſoon after, they were removed to a more commodious Apartment in the *Louvre*, and to laſt at leaſt two Hours, *viz.* from Three to Five. At the Beginning of every new Year, each Penſionary to be oblig'd to declare in Writing, what Work he intends chiefly to proſecute that Year; and the reſt to be invited to do the ſame. All the Obſervations the *Academiſts* bring to the Meeting, to be left in Writing, in the Hands of the Secretary; who is to enter the Subſtance of what paſſes at each Aſſembly in a Regiſter; and at the End of every Year, to publiſh the Hiſtory or Tranſactions of the *Academy* for that Year.

No Perſon, not a Member, to be preſent at their ordinary Meetings; unleſs ſuch as are introduced by the Secretary, to propoſe ſome new Machine or Diſcovery; tho' their publick Meetings twice a Year, ſhall be open to every body.

To

To encourage the Members to continue their Labours, the King engages not only to pay the ordinary Penſions; but even to give extraordinary Gratifications, according to the Merit of their reſpective Performances; furniſhing, withal, the Expence of the Experiments, and other Inquiries neceſſary to be made. Their Motto, *Invenit & perfecit, He hath invented, and perfected.*

In the Year 1716, the Duke of *Orleans*, then Regent, made an Alteration in their Conſtitution; augmenting the Number of Honoraries, and of Aſſociates capable of being Foreigners, to twelve; admitting Regulars among ſuch Aſſociates; ſuppreſſing the Claſs of *Eleves*, and eſtabliſhing, in lieu thereof, a new Claſs of *Adjuncts*, to the ſix ſeveral Kinds of Sciences cultivated by the *Academy*; and laſtly, appointing a Vice-Preſident, to be choſe Yearly by the King, out of the Honorary Members; and a Director and Sub-Director out of the Penſionaries.

Their Secretary, M. *de Fontenelle*, has oblig'd the Publick, with 28 elegant Volumes of the Productions of this illuſtrious Body; under the Title of *The Hiſtory of the Royal Academy*, &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Moſſina, Octob. 2. N. S. Yeſterday an Edict was publiſhed here, under the Sound of Trumpets and Beating of Drums, by which this City is declared a Free Port: The Duty to be paid, is not entirely ſettled, but on Imports 'twill not exceed one *per Cent.* and 'tis believed the Duty on the Exportation of Silk will be taken off.

Moſcow, Octob. 4. We ſee here a Project for an Accommodation between *Ruſſia* and *Great Britain*; alſo a Copy of a Letter wrote to the Emperor by the Sultan *Ezref*, containing ſome Propoſitions for an amicable Accommodation between the two Empires. The Sultan Ezref ſtiles himſelf in the ſaid Letter, Monarch of Perſia.

Extract of a Letter from an Engliſh *Gentleman at* Lisbon, *to his Friend in* London, *dated* Octob. 19. N. S.

NOtwithſtanding the great Talk there is of Warlike Preparations in *Spain*, we are not here without well grounded Hopes of a ſpeedy Peace; at leaſt of ſuch a Truce for 14 Years upon the Plan of the laſt Project brought by the Duke *de Bournonville* to *Madrid*, as may not be unacceptable to all Parties.

The Exchange of the Infantas is again put off for ſome Months, ſome ſay till next Spring, but whether theſe Delays are pleaſing to both Courts, or no, is not ſo plain, as that the People here in *Portugal*, are by no means diſſatisfy'd.

Our Letters from Cadiz would make us believe, that the Galleons will be there by the Middle of next Month, barring Accidents.

There is no great Likelihood of a ſpeedy Accommodation between the Pope and the King of Portugal. Moſt of the Clergy, contrary to Expectation, incline to the Royal Side, except the Patriarch of Eaſt-Lisbon, who has juſt now publiſh'd a dull, heavy, Common-place ſort of Mandate, zealouſly recommending an implicit Reverence and Submiſſion to the Prieſthood, as the Main of a Chriſtian's Duty, without ſaying one Word of honouring the King: At which indiſcreet, if not ſeditious Step of the Patriarch, in ſuch a Critical Juncture, his Portugueze Majeſty, who will bear no Rivals, has taken great Offence.

Paris, Nov. 5. The Publication of the Cardinal de Noailles's Mandate has occaſioned great Diſpleaſure and Deriſion among moſt People. On the 23d of October, early in the Morning, the ſaid Mandate was by the Archers ſtuck up againſt the Church-Door, and in all the Corners of the Streets; but in the Evening moſt of them were torn down again, and all pulled in Pieces: In the Night between Saturday and Sunday, new ones were put up; but the People had no more Regard for them than the former. On Monday they were ſtuck up again a third Time; but the People do not yet ceaſe to tear them in Pieces, notwithſtanding ſeveral Perſons have been taken up, and impriſon'd for ſuch Boldneſs. The Curates even of the Moliniſts, have not dared to publiſh the ſaid Mandates; and on the other Hand, they have aſſured their Pariſhioners they never will. The Procurator of the Archbiſhoprick, the Official of Paris, and Vice-gerent, have reſolved alſo to have no Concern in it. We ſee here a Liſt of about 1500 Eccleſiaſticks, of the Kingdom, who have all declared for the Biſhop of Senez. The Biſhop of Auxerre has forbid the Jeſuits holding any Congregations in his Diocels.

Hambourg, Nov. 5 The Letters from Dreſden inform us, that the King of Poland's Diſtemper grows daily worſe and worſe, that the Abſceſs which had gather'd above his Ancle, was fallen down into his Foot, that it was very painful, and that the whole Court in general was in a great Conſternation. The Advices from Warſaw do not confirm the Death of the Great General of the Crown-Army; but on the contrary ſay he was on the mending Hand, and daily recovered of his Indiſpoſition.

LONDON: Nov. 9.

We have an Account of the *Engliſh* Eaſt-India Company's Ships being authorized to carry Letters of Mart, [*which are Letters under the Privy-Seal, impowering them to take by Force of Arms, what was formerly taken from them contrary to the Law of Mart; and regards any Nation with whom Truce is broken.*] We are likewiſe informed, that the Dutch Eaſt-India Ships, either are, or ſoon will be authorized to do the ſame. And it is agreed between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, and the Emperor, that whatever Action ſhall happen on the other Side of the Cape of Good Hope, by the Ships of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Eaſt India Company's attacking or taking the Ships of the Oſtend Company, ſhall no ways tend to make any Difference or Rupture between thoſe three Powers.

The little Coffin, formerly mention'd to be put over the Rails of the Communion-Table, was by his Majeſty's Order, open'd at Windſor in the Preſence of the Lord *Townſhend* and Sir *Robert Walpole*, when nothing but a few inſignificant Papers being found therein, they were all order'd to be return'd to the Owner, when he ſhould call for them.

Some Days ſince a Perſon went to one *Charles Doe*, Coffin-maker, where he bought a Coffin for himſelf, and going home with the Man who carried

carried it, thinking to convey it privately to his Lodgings, found his Wife at home, contrary to his Expectations, who ſuſpecting 'twas for her, flew in ſuch a violent Paſſion, that they were forced to make the beſt of their Way back again.

We hear that his Royal Highneſs, *Frederick*, Prince of Wales is arrived in that City, to the very great Joy of the Nation in general.

We hear the Duke of *Argyle* is made Maſter of the Horſe to the King, and that there are ſeveral Changes in the Miniſtry.

The Counteſs of Lincoln is appointed Coffe-rer of the Houſhold to the King, and William Sloper, Eſq; is to act under her.

Many of the Gentry and principal Inhabitants of the Villages about London, are going to aſſociate, to concert Meaſures for ſuppreſſing of Robbers, which are grown ſo common, that it is even dangerous to paſs the Streets after Candle-Light.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Capt. Woodes Rogers to be Governour of the Bahama Iſlands, in the Room of Capt. George Phinney.

NewYork, Feb. 6. This Day betwixt 6 and 7 in the Evening, a Fire broke out, near the *Low-Dutch*-Church (*ſo called,*) in *New-York*. It began in the Stable of one *Derick Cook*, Carman, occaſioned by the Childrens putting the Horſes up by Candle-Light. It burned down his Houſe and two adjoining ones, and that with ſuch Violence, that the Houſe of *Derick Cook* was near conſumed before the Town was well alarmed. It was a very ſtill Evening, otherwiſe the Town had been in great Danger.

The Meaſles are very rife in this City, tho' few or none have died therewith, as we hear of.

Philadelphia, 17th of the 12th Month.

The many Letters we have lately receiv'd from different Parts of the Country, to ſubſcribe for our Papers, obliges us to inform our Readers, that the Six firſt Papers will be re-printed again as ſoon as poſſible; and they may have the whole Sets from the Beginning in about two Weeks Time.

We hear from *Maryland*, that many People are very ſickly there, being troubled with the Pain of the Side.

Money here ſeems very ſcarce. *Trade* has been long in a deep Conſumption, her Nerves relax'd, her Spirits languid, her Joints have grown ſo feeble, that ſhe has had of late ſo terrible a Fall that ſhe now lies bleeding in a very deplorable Condition. 'Tis ſaid ſeveral eminent Phyſicians have preſcrib'd to reſtore her to her priſtine Health, but in vain. But we are not without Hopes the Preſident of the College will exert his utmoſt Skill, when 'twill not be doubted but ſhe will recover her former Health Strength and Beauty.

Cuſtom-Houſe, *Philadelphia*, Feb. 18. 1728.

Entred Inwards.

Brigantine Fox, *Thomas Johnſon*, from *London*.

Entred outwards None.

Cleared for Departure.

Brig. Endeavour, *Thomas Bowling* to Barbadoes.
Snow Induſtry, *John Thwite*, for *S. Chriſtophers*.
Ship Shadwell, *John Jones*, for *South Carolina*.
Brig. Prince of Wales, *John Eaglesfield*, to *Plymouth*.
Sloop Dolphin, *John Burlingham*, to *Burlington*.

THere is a kind of *Apothegm*, which I have frequently met with in my Reading, to this Purpoſe, *That there are but few, if any Books, out of which a Man of Learning and Vertue may not extract ſomething for his Uſe.* I have often experienc'd the Truth of this Maxim, when calling in at my Bookſeller's, I have taken the Book next to my Hand off the Counter, to employ the Minutes I have been obliged to linger away there, in waiting for one Friend or other. When I was there, the *Turkiſh* Tales happened to lie in my Way; upon opening that amuſing Author, I happened to dip upon a ſhort Tale, which gave me a great many ſerious Reflections. The very ſame Fable may fall into the Hands of a great many Men of Wit and Pleaſure, who 'tis probable, will read it with their uſual Levity; but ſince it may as probably divert and inſtruct a great many Perſons of plain and vertuous Minds, I ſhall make no Scruple of making it the Entertainment of this Day's Paper. The Moral to be drawn from it is entirely Chriſtian, and is ſo very obvious, that I ſhall only premiſe, to obviate any Offence that may be taken, that a great many Notions in the *Mahometan* Religion are borrowed from the *Holy Scriptures*.

There was formerly a Santon *or Hermit whoſe Name was* Barſiſa, *which for the Space of an hundred Years, very fervently apply'd himſelf to Prayer; and ſcarce ever went out of the Grotto in which he made his Reſidence, for fear of expoſing himſelf to the Danger of offending God. He faſted in the Day-time, and watched in the Night; all the Inhabitants of the Country had ſuch a great Veneration for him, and ſo highly valued his Prayers, that they commonly apply'd to him, when they had any Favour to beg of Heaven. When he made Vows for the Health of a ſick Perſon, the Patient was immediately cured.*

It happened that the Daughter of the King of that Country fell into a dangerous Diſtemper, the Cauſe of which the Phyſicians could not diſcover, yet they continued preſcribing Remedies by gueſs; but inſtead of helping the Princeſs, they only augmented her Diſeaſe. In the mean Time the King was inconſolable, for he paſſionately loved his Daughter; wherefore one Day finding all human Aſſiſtance vain, he declared it as his Opinion that the Princeſs ought to be ſent to the Santon Barſiſa.

All the Beys, *or Noblemen applauded his Sentiments, and the King's Officers conducted her to the* Santon; *who, notwithſtanding his frozen Age, could not ſee ſuch a Beauty without being ſenſibly mov'd. He gaz'd on her with Pleaſure; and the Devil taking this Opportunity, whiſper'd in his Ear thus,* O *Santon,* don't let ſlip ſuch a fortunate Minute: Tell the King's Servants that it is requiſite for the Princeſs to paſs this Night in the Grotto, to ſee whether it will pleaſe God to cure her; that you will put up a Prayer for her, and that they need only come to fetch her to morrow.

How

How weak is Man! The Santon *follow'd the Devil's Advice, and did what he ſuggeſted to him. But the Officers, before they would yield to leave the Princeſs, ſent one of their Number to know the King's Pleaſure. That Monarch, who had an entire Confidence in* Barſiſa, *never in the leaſt ſcupled the truſting of his Daughter with him.* I conſent, *ſaid he, that ſhe ſtay with that holy Man, and that he keep her as long as he pleaſes: I am wholly ſatisfied on that Head.*

When the Officers had received the King's Anſwer, they all retired, and the Princeſs remain'd alone with the Hermit. Night being come, the Devil preſented himſelf to the Santon, *ſaying,* Canſt thou let ſlip ſo favourable an Opportunity with ſo charming a Creature? Fear not her telling of the Violence you offer her; if ſhe were even ſo indiſcreet as to reveal it, who will believe her? The Court, the City, and all the World are too much prepoſſeſſed in your Favour, to give any Credit to ſuch a Report. You may do any thing unpuniſh'd, when arm'd by the great Reputation for Wiſdom which you have acquir'd. *The unfortunate* Barſiſa *was ſo weak as to hearken to the Enemy of Mankind. He approach'd the Princeſs, took her into his Arms, and in a Moment cancelled a Vertue of an hundred Years Duration.*

He had no ſooner perpetrated his Crime, than a thouſand avenging Horrors haunted him Night and Day. He thus accoſts the Devil: O Wretch, *ſays he,* 'tis thou which haſt deſtroy'd me! Thou haſt encompaſs'd me for a whole Age, and endeavour'd to ſeduce me; and now at laſt thou haſt gain'd thy End. *O Santon! anſwered the Devil,* Don't reproach me with the Pleaſure thou haſt enjoy'd. Thou may'ſt repent: But what is unhappy for thee is that the Princeſs is impregnated, and thy Sin will become publick: Thou wilt become the Laughing-ſtock of thoſe who admire and reverence thee at preſent, and the King will put thee to an ignominious Death.

Barſiſa, *terriſy'd by this Diſcourſe, ſays to the Devil,* What ſhall I do to prevent the Publication of my Shame?--- To hinder the Knowledge of your Crime, you ought to commit a freſh one, *anſwer'd the Devil:* Kill the Princeſs, bury her at the Corner of the Grotto, and when the King's Meſſengers come to morrow, tell them you have cur'd her, and that ſhe went from the Grotto very early in the Morning: They will believe you, and ſearch for her all over the City and Country; the King her Father will be in great Pain for her, but after ſeveral vain Searches, it will wear off.

The Hermit, abandon'd by God, purſuant to this Advice, kill'd the Princeſs, bury'd her in a Corner of the Grotto, and the next Day told the Officers what the Devil bid him ſay. They made diligent Enquiry for the King's Daughter, but not being able to hear of her, they diſpair'd of finding her, when the Devil told them that all their Search for the Princeſs was vain; and relating what had paſſed betwixt her and the Santon, *he told them the Place where ſhe was interred. The Officers immediately went to the Grotto, ſeiz'd* Barſiſa, *and found the Princeſs's Body in the Place to which the Devil had directed them; whereupon they took up the Corpſe, and carry'd that and the* Santon *to the Palace.*

When the King ſaw his Daughter dead, and was inform'd of the whole Event, he broke out into Tears and bitter Lamentations; and aſſembling the Doctors, he laid the Santon's *Crime before them, and asked their Advice how he ſhould be puniſh'd. All the Doctors condemn'd him to Death, upon which the King order'd him to be hang'd: Accordingly a Gibbet was erected; the Hermit went up the Ladder, and when he was going to be turn'd off, the Devil whiſper'd in his Ear theſe Words,* O *Santon,* if you will worſhip me, I will extricate you out of this Difficulty, and tranſport you two thouſand Leagues from hence, into a Country where you ſhall be reverenc'd by Men, as much as you were before this Adventure. I am content, *ſays* Barſiſa, deliver me, and I will worſhip thee. Give me firſt a Sign of Adoration, *replies the Devil; whereupon the* Santon *bow'd his Head, and ſaid,* I give my ſelf to you. *The Devil then raiſing his Voice, ſaid,* O *Barſiſa,* I am ſatisfy'd, I have obtain'd what I deſir'd. *And with theſe Words, ſpitting in his Face, he diſappear'd; and the deluded* Santon *was hang'd.*

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Topſail-Canvas,
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